

THE DAILY PRESS

OFFICE--PRESS BUILDING
NO. 826
JEFFERSON STREET,
LOUISVILLE:

TUESDAY, APRIL 25, 1865.

[From our Evening Edition of yesterday.]

PROCLAMATION.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
FRANKFORT, April 21, 1865.

In view of the sad calamity which has fallen upon our country by the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States of America, it becomes us as a people to humble ourselves before a Merciful God, and pray him that the sin of our people, which has culminated in such great crime, be forgiven, and we purged from our iniquity, and be again restored to His favor, and to peace and unity amongst ourselves.

For this purpose, Thursday, the 4th day of May, 1865, is hereby appointed as a day of Fasting, Humiliation, and Prayer.

On that day the people of Kentucky are invoked to suspend all secular business, and at the usual hour for service, attend their respective places of worship, and engage in the solemn and earnest observance of the day as one for humiliation before God, and prayer for His forgiving mercy and sustaining grace, in this our day of affliction.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Governor of Kentucky.

PAROLED REBELS-AMNESTY OATH.

There are many intelligent men who are laboring under the idea that the rebels who are now surrendering upon parole receive a plenary pardon. In the nature of things a plenary parole is a solecism. A parole is always a contingent affair. It is a pledge of honor—a pledged faith to do certain things, as not to bear arms against the authority to whom the parole is given until exchanged, or to procure an exchange of some specified individual, or to return to imprisonment. A paroled prisoner is to all intents and purposes a confined prisoner, as much so if immured within prison walls, General Grant, in consenting to the parole of Lee and his army, is very specific and clear in his terms. He says:

"Each officer and man will be allowed to return to their homes, not to be disturbed by the United States authority, so long as they observe their parole and the laws in force where they reside."

If Lee and his men had attempted to remain in camp, as Pemberton's paroled army were made to do, the parole would have been violated. When General Grant was dictating his terms to Lee, he undoubtedly had in view the atrocious conduct of Jeff. Davis in gathering Pemberton's men in a "paroled camp," an atrocity never conceived of by any other beings than the unscrupulous wretches who guided the "Confederacy." It was treason that spawned that infamous deed.

But the reader will see that the terms to Lee and his men make the parole contingent upon its observance, and obedience to the "laws in force where they reside." While they do this they are free from military arrest, and possibly are discharged from liabilities to civil trials for treason. In fact, the entire rebel force thus paroled, in Virginia and elsewhere, are prisoners of war, and will remain so until exchanged.

The Government may keep this suspended as an impending peril over their heads during the rest of the lives of all paroled men. They cannot be exchanged in the ordinary way. At some future time the National authorities may release them from parole, which is equivalent to exchange. But until some such action as this, all paroled rebels are absolutely prisoners of war. They cannot be too careful in the full recognition of this fact; because each one of them must understand that a violation of parole is punishable with death by the action of courts martial. They have not the same security around them that the domestic traitors among us have. Hence these paroled rebels cannot be too careful about their intercourse with these craven things, known as domestic traitors. The less paroled men have to do with them the better for both parties.

The amnesty oath is very nearly akin to General Grant's terms of parole. It derives its vitality and force from the President's proclamation, and that proclamation distinctly says: That the benefits of the amnesty oath can hold good, only by observing the oath. It may be revoked by rebel speech or conduct forty years hence. It is, therefore, clear that all these paroled rebels and amnestied men are under life bonds for good behavior. They daily and hourly carry their lives in their hands, and as they drag the chain after them are under perpetual reminiscences of the awful crime of rebellion, of the drag weight of their treason. They must wear this as a frontlet to their eyes. A moment of rashness may involve them in ruin.

Again: These paroled and amnestied rebels are not released by parole or amnesty from the civil pains and penalties of their crimes. Suits may be instituted against them in the State courts for stealing horses, or any other property they may have taken in any way. All of those who have depredated upon the people of Kentucky are just as liable to penalty and for damages as any other robbers or trespassers are, and as much so under a parole or amnesty, as without either. An appeal to the laws of Kentucky and to the military commissions that are likely to exist sometime yet, will bring many of these "chivalry" sprigs to great distress. The parties that had gala days in Kentucky in burning bridges, destruction of railroads, of railroad trains, in robbing stores, dwellings, smoke-houses, stables, the pockets of individuals, in burning houses and other enjoyments of this kind will be made to answer for these offenses. It is a very long lane that has no turn in it, and the whirligig of times brings its reversion.

It is possible that paroled rebels, all of whom have to register themselves, will prefer to remain prisoners of war under that parole, because the moment they are released by the Government, all the pains and penalties of civil proceedings in the United States courts revile in full force. If President Johnson were to-morrow to release Robert Lee from his parole, the liability to a trial for treason would spring into immediate and undivided action.

In no one of the great measures that Gen. Grant has guided, from the time that he made that grand move in occupying Paducah that stamped him as the military mind of the nation, down to the discomfiture and remarkable pursuit of Lee, has he gained a more signal triumph than in the negotiations by which Lee and his army

were captured. It loses none of its sublime tone in being exactly consonant with the expressed wishes of Abraham Lincoln. The entire rebel force paraded, while honor, or truth, or self-interest holds them, are prisoners of war, and may remain so during their lives. They are as tightly bound as if they were in Camp Chase or on Johnson's Island.

THE PRESIDENT ON RECONSTRUCTION.

From yesterday's Cincinnati Gazette and Commercial we get the substance of the President's reply to the Indiana Delegation. From the fact that he has carefully revised the speech, it is inferred that he regards it as his most definite commitment to the line of policy he proposes to pursue. After thanking Governor Morton for his remarks, the President said:

"We are living at a time when the public mind has almost become oblivious of what is right. The time has arrived, my countrymen, when the American people should be educated and taught what crime is, and that treason is crime, and the highest crime known to the law and the Constitution is treason against a State, a State in rebellion. Make the Constitution and laws supreme. Make the Constitution and laws supreme, and treason and traitors odious.

"Fight Jeff. Davis and his rebellion to death. The best way to have peace is to conquer rebellion. This government can't live while traitors and treason are in the supremacy. Make the Constitution and laws supreme, and treason and traitors odious.

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And at Louisville, last October 13th, Mr. John C. Breckinridge.

Before the rebellion, I was for sustaining the Government with slavery; now, I am for sustaining the Government without slavery.

Re-elect Mr. Lincoln, and this diabolical, infernal, hell-born and hell-bound rebellion, based solely upon slavery, is well on its way to destruction. The hope of treason throughout the land, is the hope of a settlement on the basis of slavery. In reconstructing, leave out this most and this only disturbing element. The decree of God, and nobody, North or South, can stop it. The rod will be broken, and all men will tremble.

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THE DAILY PRESS

A WORD TO ADVERTISERS.

Our circulation is rapidly increasing, which renders the Press one of the best advertising mediums in the State. We hope our friends will send in their advertisements.

OUR AGENTS.

Chas. L. Wedding, Atty. at Law.
Salm, Troy, Ind.
Schoen, Manufacturer, Hopkinsville, Ky.
J. H. Duncan, Bagdad, Ky.
S. M. Pottingill & Co., Park Row, New York
D. C. Gandy, Louisville, Ky.
J. S. Bean, Bowling Green, Ky.
Thomas Escomar, New Albany,
Ohio.
John & John, 100 Cherry street, Nashville,
Tenn.
Chattanooga, Tenn., and Marietta, Ga.
John & John, 100 Cherry street, Nashville,
Tenn.
F. Pease & Co., New York, Brooklyn street.
H. O. Sternberg, Jeffersonville.

The Press is the Official Paper of the United States for the State of Kentucky and the Southern portion of Indiana and Ohio.

INAUGURATION OF MAYOR.—The new Mayor, Philip Tompert, Sr., was induced into his office yesterday. Mayor Kaye vacating the office, his term having expired on the 1st of April. He tendered to the new Mayor by Judge Johnston, in the Council Chamber, about ten o'clock, there being quite a large number of persons present. Judge Johnston made some remarks on the importance of the duties to which the new Mayor was called, and expressing confidence in his ability to discharge them efficiently, and acceptably to the people. Mayor Kaye also made a few remarks. After Mr. Tompert had been duly installed in his office, he was presented by a number of friends present with a fine silver-headed cane.

HIGHWAYMEN ARRESTED.—Two highwaymen were arrested yesterday afternoon a short distance from the city on the Newburg road, by a man named John McDonald, who brought them to the City and placed them in the custody of the Provost Marshal. The highwaymen had stopped several persons on the road and robbed them, and stopped McDonald for the same purpose. Instead of handing over his money, as is generally the case when the alternatives of life or death are suddenly presented to them, they drew their carbines and demanded their surrender. This sudden turn of things, and the determination of McDonald completely confounded the robbers, and they both complied with his somewhat arbitrary demands. The robbers were not mounted. They gave their names as James Hunter and Andrew Mackay. They had probably been here in the city for some time, and had run out of funds, and sarted out to replenish.

THE SIXTH KY. CAVALRY.—Gen. Croxton's brigade had a severe fight with Adams' division of Forrest's cavalry at Tuscaloosa, Ala., about the 1st of April. Maj. Fidler was in command of the regiment. The fight ended at 12 o'clock last night. Major Fidler was severely wounded and captured. Capt. McCown with a battalion of the 6th attempted to release Maj. Fidler and was himself with twenty-eight of his men captured. The 6th lost twenty-one men killed and a large number wounded. Maj. Fidler was presented to the provost marshal. They gave their names as James Hunter and Andrew Mackay. They had probably been here in the city for some time, and had run out of funds, and sarted out to replenish.

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CAUGHT IN THE ACT.—One day last week seventeen bushwhackers rode into Decatur, Tennessee, and began pillaging. They loaded their wagons and carriage, then continued with goods and provisions, the inhabitants not resisting, and the women only remonstrating. The gang was composed of young men living in the valley. One woman knew them, said to different ones: "The Union soldiers will here soon, and you will be compelled to pay for us." The women laughed it up, but as the gang was leaving town, as just a company of Federal cavalry that had been cut off from Gen. Wilson's forces, confronted them, and several of the guerrillas were killed and the balance captured.

MILITARY COMMISSION.—The Military Commission was in session yesterday, after an adjournment of nine or ten days, on account of the absence of the judge advocate. The trial of John F. Hinman, company G, 1st Kentucky infantry, took place. He was charged with deserting from the 1st Kentucky infantry, and enlisting again in the 11th Kentucky cavalry. The accused plead not guilty to the charge—desertion—and guilty to the specification.

THE CASE OF MAJOR FREEMAN.—Additional Paymaster, was taken up. The charges against him are: First, embezzling public money entrusted to him. Second, misappropriation of public money, with which he had been entrusted. Third, immoral conduct, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline. The accused was on duty as Paymaster at Nashville, when the charges were preferred against him.

BODY FOUND IN THE RIVER.—We mentioned yesterday morning that the body of a man had been found floating in the river at the Portland wharf Sunday morning. An inquest was held upon the man that gave any clue as to who he was. The body had been in the water for a long time, and was decomposed. It was not known whether the Coroner's jury could not decide whether the man had died from drowning or from some other cause, and was thrown into the river. The body had nothing on it but a pair of pants and a shirt. Nothing was found in the pocket but a small key.

SEOSH FLAG.—Sergeant William Cowden, 6th, Iowans, exhibited to us a large South Carolina State flag, captured in action near Columbia, by Corporal John W. Dodge, of his regiment. The flag is a large one, made of fine yellow silk, trimmed with gold bullion fringe, a palmetto tree and crescent embossed on one of a blue field and one of white. The other bears the inscription "Second So. Ca. Volunteer 1861." Inside a circular wreath of beatifully embroidered flowers. The color bearer who had the flag in charge was killed. [Ind. Jour.]

HON. JESSE D. BRIGHT.—He has recently purchased and will soon occupy, the farm of Mr. F. P. Ross, one mile from the village of Newell, in Marion county. It is a splendid estate. He now intends giving up "My Farm," in Gallatin county. The loyalty of Carroll county, into which he moves, will not be strengthened much by the change.

WANTED.—Everybody keeping private boarding houses to come and register their names and location of house at 311 Third street, between Market and Jefferson.

DISLOYALTY.—James O'Brien, of Louisville, and Michael Jordan, hailing from Columbus county, Wisconsin, were arrested yesterday for disloyalty.

ATTENTION, ODD FELLOWS!—Chief Marshal Spencer's General Order No. 1 is published this morning.

DISLOYALTY.—Several arrests were made yesterday for disloyalty.

Reading matter on every page.

Union League

Meets at the hall this evening at 7½ o'clock.

BY TELEGRAPH

REGULAR MIDNIGHT REPORT.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION!

It is to be Prosecuted Vigorously.

Proclamation by the President.

A National Day of Mourning.

Progress of the Funeral Train.

Its Reception in New York City.

Favorable News from the Seward.

Suicide of a Rebel Governor.

Progress of the Funeral Train.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, By the cruel, traitorous hand of an assassin has struck down the life of our loved and honored President, at a time when he was deeply enshrouded in the hearts of his countrymen, and

WHEREAS, We hold this infernal oligarchy the slaveholding rebellion, guilty of his blood; therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of Abraham Lincoln the age we live in has lost its brightest name, the country its most able representative statesman, the cause of Freedom its staunchest supporter, the cold heart man his tried, firm, true and best friend.

Resolved, That we the colored people, of Newark appreciate the happy change that has been effected in our lot by the policy of that wise and good man, that we mourn his loss, and that we will follow him to the grave, and that next to the immaculate Christ, who died to make men holy, we will revere him, who, died to make men free.

Resolved, That we the colored people, poor and despised though we are, are firmly convinced that our country has a right to existence, to progress, to growth, and that God, to whom all things are known, will preserve it to redeem mankind of every crime; that it will be the boast of our land that it is the land of the free, and the home of the brave.

Resolved, That in Andrew Johnson, successor to our late honored and cherished Chief Magistrate, we have confidence and esteem; his past history is not unknown to us, and that as we looked up to President Lincoln, so we look up to Andrew Johnson, and the whole nation follows him with pride, and a sense of security; and that our destiny is in the keeping of an all-wise God, who will be sure to guide him right.

Resolved, That as the first traitorous shot was fired upon the banner of glory at Sumter, heralded slavery, so the last that was fired, took charge of by Maj. Gen. Dix. As the nation mourns, we grieve for the loss of our beloved, and the world grieves for us.

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Resolved, That in Andrew Johnson, successor to our late honored and cherished Chief Magistrate, we have confidence and esteem; his past history is not unknown to us, and that as we looked up to President Lincoln, so we look up to Andrew Johnson, and the whole nation follows him with pride, and a sense of security; and that our destiny is in the keeping of an all-wise God, who will be sure to guide him right.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

The Terms of Mosby's Surrender

Progress of the Funeral Train.

Continued Improvement of the Seward's.

Trophies of Stoneman's Expedition.

Effect of the News at Savannah.

Expected Fall of Columbus, Ga.

Chase's House to be Guarded.

The Funeral Train.

TRENTON, N. J., April 24.—The funeral train reached here at 5:30 o'clock this morning. Governor Parker and staff, of New Jersey, were taken aboard at the dividing line.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., April 24.—The funeral train arrived here on time. An immense crowd was at the depot. Minute guns were fired while it was here and unlimbered it left. The train consisted of 9 cars, and left at 7:55 A. M.

The funeral car last night was additionally decorated, heavy silver fringes being placed at the end of the black curtains of the several panels, and the festoon banners fastened to the stanchions and bases of similar material. The materials were contributed by citizens of Philadelphia.

Governor Parker came on board at Morristown, with Adjutant General Stockton, Quarter Master General Perrine, and others of his staff. They were accompanied by Union State Senator J. P. Stockton, who were received by Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, who had joined the funeral party at Harrisburg.

PHILADELPHIA, April 24.—The body of President Lincoln remained in state till 10 o'clock this morning. At three o'clock the line of march was taken to the Trenton railroad depot. The train consisted of nine elegant cars, provided by the Cameron and Amboy railroad, all tastefully draped.

The Seward's Reported Better.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, April 24.—The Secretary of War—Sir—I have the honor to report that the Secretary of State is free from pain and stronger this morning. Mr. Fred Seward passed a quiet night.

Very respectfully,
Your ob't servt,
J. K. BARNEs, Surg. Gen.

Mosby's Surrender.

NEW YORK, April 23.—The Times' Washington special says: Mosby secured a basis of agreement similar to that obtained by Johnston.

A person who was present at the consultation, informs the correspondent that the memorandum, or basis of agreement, was drawn up by General Chapman in the presence of the Confederate officers, and provided that Gen. Mosby should surrender upon the same terms as Johnston. If the latter should surrender, that a two days' armistice should be allowed to submit the agreement to Gen. Hancock to be approved; then ten days to be allowed to get a reply from Lee. In the meantime the time of marauding should take place in Fauquier and Loudon counties; and if Johnston failed to surrender or got whipped, Mosby would surrender on the terms upon which Lee surrendered.

From Savannah.

NEW YORK, April 24.—The steamer Blackstone, from Hilton Head the 20th brought Savannah papers of the 19th. The Savannah Herald of the 18th says intelligence received there of the 15th confirmed the reports of the capture of the ironclad Monitor.

The place was evacuated by the rebels and occupied by the Federal troops on the 11th. The rebels retreated in the direction of Columbus. The Government stores were being hurried from Columbus, the fall of which place was expected by the next day.

A letter of the 16th says: The receipt of the intelligence of the sad calamity that has befallen the nation has cast the profound gloom over the city; flags are suspended at half-mast, and the emblem of mourning is everywhere visible.

A meeting was held at Hilton Head, at which resolutions condoning with the nation and family of the deceased, and calling for a more vigorous prosecution of the war, were adopted.

On the 20th seven arrests were made at Hilton Head. On the receipt of the intelligence at Savannah, Gen. Grant requested the papers to withhold it until the next morning, and doubled the guards throughout the city.

The steamer Blackstone passed the Admiral Dupont, laden with troops, on the afternoon of the 17th at Tybee Bar.

Trophies.

KNOXVILLE, April 23.—Amongst the trophies of Stoneman's expedition are twelve battle flags, and one old and United States flag, found in the house of a citizen at Salisbury; the famous pen where many unfortunate Union prisoners pined their lives away, was burned to the ground.

A few United States prisoners were found—skeletons of their former selves. Almost all the sick of them had fled to Knoxville. They preferred to die under the shade of the stars and stripes, to being left in the loathsome hospitals of Salisbury.

Lee's Army.

NEW YORK, April 24.—The World's Washington special says: A letter from the Berkshires, Virginia, states that some of the paroled men from Lee's army have deserted in ten days up the railroad between the plains and Richmond. Their ties were not caught, but it arrested them for a violation of their parole.

The same letter adds that the last remnant of Lee's army, composed of some deserters, regiments, and one old ambulance, and the day before took their melancholy departure for home.

A good many of Lee's old officers have declared that they can never live in the South or the North, and that they shall either go to Europe or to Mexico, though they prefer to join the North and enforce the Monroe doctrine in the latter.

Washington Matters.

NEW YORK, April 24.—The Tribune's Washington special says that so many paroled rebels have arrived there—their former place of residence—that the Government will have to take some action to rid the city of their presence.

It has been decided as proper to place a guard around the residence of Chief Justice Chase.

About 12 per cent. of the clerks in the Bureau of Deserts have been dismissed as unnecessary.

The name of the dimissed hospital steward, who committed suicide, and who was suspected of complicity in the assassination, is Geo. B. Love.

Fire in Dayton.

DAYTON, OHIO, April 24.—Huston Hall in the city, was totally destroyed by fire this morning. Loss about \$70,000—insured for \$25,000, principally in Dayton companies.

CINCINNATI, April 24.—The river has fallen five feet eight inches since Saturday. Weather clear. Thermometer 62°.

FAIR.

TOBACCO FAIR.

UNDERSIGNED TAKE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING to the farmers and other interested persons, that the 10th instant will be made for holding in the City of Louisville a TOBACCO FAIR, THE 7TH DAY OF JUNE NEXT. A list of presents time it is most earnestly hoped that all interested in this great staple will exert themselves to make the next exhibition at least equal in interest to the past.

L. J. BRADFORD,
Tobacco Agent.

Sherman and Johnston Correspondence.

Dissatisfaction of the Government.

Grant and Sheridan Gone South.

Burning of Steamer Black Hawk.

The Sherman Correspondence.

(Special to the Louisville Journal.)

WASHINGTON, April 24.—All day yesterday it was known that a bearer of dispatch had arrived from Sherman and that he had given out that he had brought important news. As however, no official press intimated in the morning papers, and as the same was without any official announcement, it began to be generally whispered that there was some trouble about the correspondence between Sherman and Johnston.

A few had any idea that it would prove serious. Meanwhile, however, a Cabinet meeting was hastily called, and toward evening it was generally understood in administrative circles, that Sherman had been guilty of some grave blunder, and that all these gradus were now known, and the captain was entirely unprepared for the astounding peace memorandum disclosed in Sherman's bulletin this morning.

The effect was painful in the extreme, and the sorrow is all the greater by reason of the unbounded confidence which Sherman has of late inspired over the course of his life. He is a man of heroic spirit and feel about it as they would of some great political leader, who, in some critical period in Congress, had suddenly abandoned his party, and given away to the opposition. It is reported that the above was disapproved for the following reasons, and, although this grandeur forms a strong basis, it is believed to have been authorized if not indeed an official summary of the Government's views when it considered it necessary to speak so severely. It may be inferred that the general condemnation is far more outspoken; still greater regret expressed, and, although this grandeur forms a strong basis, it is believed to have been authorized if not indeed an official summary of the Government's views when it considered it necessary to speak so severely. 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